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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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09/636,565

08/10/2000

Jean-Marc Wilhem

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US/WO)

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04/30/2003

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PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103-7013

EXAMINER

CHOI, JACOB Y

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2875

DATE MAILED: 04/30/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/636,565

Applicant(s)

WILHEM ET AL.

Examiner

Jacob Y Choi

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 February 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51, 53 and 54 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51, 53 and 54 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 43, 34, 35, 36, 37, 50, 47, 38, 39, 40, 48, 53, & 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lang (WO 96/27896) in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. (USPN 6,084,250) or Shimizu et al. (USPN 6,069,440).

Regarding 1, Lang discloses the lighting means comprise a white light-emitting source comprising at least a white light-emitting panel which emits a polychromatic white light with high radiant energy in the violet/blue wavelengths (figure 12) band and with low residual energy in the red wavelengths band, the lighting means do not disturb the light intensifier night vision imaging system even if the white light-emitting source is not filtered in the red wavelengths (page 2, lines 10-15). Lang discloses the claimed invention except for the white light-emitting diode. Either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. teaches a white light-emitting diode or known as white LED(s). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

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was made to modify well known incandescent lamp or bulb with well known white LED(s), since the examiner takes Official Notice of equivalence of incandescent lamp or bulb and white LED(s) for their use in the general illumination purpose and the selection of any of these known equivalents would be within the level of ordinary skill in the art. In addition, it would have been obvious to use modification of Lang (it is applicable to make an incandescent lamp bulb without the use of external filters for proper NVG or equipment usage) with know knowledge that white LED(s) are created by different phosphorus coatings for desired frequency outputs. Modifying white LED(s) to have reduced red frequency zone by coating it with different phosphorus is obvious, since Lang teaches that it is beneficial to create an illumination source(s) without the use of external filters for proper use of NVG or equipment.

Regarding claim 2, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references disclose the white light-emitting source emits a polychromatic white light that furthermore has high radiant energy in the green/yellow and orange wavelengths bands with low residual energy in the red wavelengths band (figure 12).

Regarding claim 3, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references disclose the white light-emitting source has an emission spectrum comprising a dominant in the violet/blue wavelengths band and a dominant in the green/yellow wavelengths band.

Regarding claim 4, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references disclose the white light-emitting source has a bichromatic-dominant emission spectrum with a violet/blue chrominance peak and a very wide range of chrominance from the green to the orange.

Regarding claim 5, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references disclose the white light-emitting source has an emission spectrum with a main peak wavelength of less than 492 nanometers, the main peak being a narrow, high-intensity peak, and a second peak wavelength ranging from 492 to 622 nanometers, the secondary peak being a wide, medium-intensity peak, with very low residual intensity at wavelengths of over 622 nanometers. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to specify certain peaks of the wavelength from the illumination source, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

Regarding claim 6, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references disclose the white light-emitting source give direct lighting.

Regarding claim 7, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned

references disclose the white light-emitting source gives ambient lighting or indirect lighting.

Regarding claim 8, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references disclose the white light-emitting source gives lighting without filtering in the red wavelengths band.

Regarding claim 10, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references disclose the light-emitting source comprises a white light-emitting diode covered with a colored hood that is not filtered in the red wavelengths band.

Regarding claim 11, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned (Bill Schweber) references disclose the light-emitting source comprises a plurality of white light-emitting diodes arranged on a printed circuit.

Regarding 12, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references disclose the printed circuit is fixedly joined to a screw-in bayonet type socket.

Regarding 13, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references disclose the light-emitting source comprises a ramp of white light-emitting diodes.

Regarding 14, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references disclose the light source comprises a ramp of white light-emitting diodes.

Regarding claim 43, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references disclose the polychromatic white light furthermore has high radiant energy in the *green/yellow or orange* wavelengths bands with low residual energy in the red wavelengths band. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to specify certain peaks of the wavelength from the illumination source, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

Regarding claim 34, Lang discloses a polychromatic white light with high radiant energy in the violet/blue wavelengths band and low residual energy in the red wavelengths band, that do not disturb a light intensifier night vision imaging system even if the white light-emitting sources are not filtered in the red wavelengths. Lang discloses the claimed invention except for the white light-emitting diode. Either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. teaches a white light-emitting diode or known as white LED(s). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify well known incandescent lamp or bulb with well known white LED(s), since the examiner takes Official Notice of equivalence of incandescent lamp or bulb and white LED(s) for their use in the general illumination

purpose and the selection of any of these known equivalents would be within the level of ordinary skill in the art. In addition, it would have been obvious to use modification of Lang (it is applicable to make an incandescent lamp bulb without the use of external filters for proper NVG or equipment usage) with know knowledge that white LED(s) are created by different phosphorus coatings for desired frequency outputs. Modifying white LED(s) to have reduced red frequency zone by coating it with different phosphorus is obvious, since Lang teaches that it is beneficial to create an illumination source(s) without the use of external filters for proper use of NVG or equipment. Also, Bill Schweber teaches that it is known to have a plurality of white light-emitting diodes arranged on a printed circuit.

Regarding claim 35, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references (Bill Schweber) disclose the printed circuit is fixedly joined to a screw-in bayonet type socket.

Regarding claim 36, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references disclose the white light-emitting diodes furthermore have high radiant energy in the green/yellow and orange wavelengths bands with low residual energy in the red wavelengths band.

Regarding claim 37, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references disclose the white light-emitting diodes have an emission spectrum

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comprising a dominant in the violet/blue wavelengths band and a dominant in the green/yellow wavelengths band.

Regarding claim 50, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references disclose the polychromatic white light further has high radiant energy in the *orange* wavelengths band. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to specify certain peaks of the wavelength from the illumination source, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

Regarding claim 47, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references disclose the polychromatic white light furthermore has high radiant energy in the *green/yellow or orange* wavelengths bands with low residual energy in the red wavelengths band. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to specify certain peaks of the wavelength from the illumination source, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

Regarding claim 38, Lang discloses white light-emitting sources emitting a polychromatic white light with high radiant energy in the violet/blue wavelengths band and low residual energy in the red wavelengths band, that do not disturb a light

intensifier night vision imaging system even if the white light-emitting sources are not filtered in the red wavelengths. Lang discloses the claimed invention except for the white light-emitting diode. Either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. teaches a white light-emitting diode or known as white LED(s). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify well known incandescent lamp or bulb with well known white LED(s), since the examiner takes Official Notice of equivalence of incandescent lamp or bulb and white LED(s) for their use in the general illumination purpose and the selection of any of these known equivalents would be within the level of ordinary skill in the art. In addition, it would have been obvious to use modification of Lang (it is applicable to make an incandescent lamp bulb without the use of external filters for proper NVG or equipment usage) with known knowledge that white LED(s) are created by different phosphorus coatings for desired frequency outputs. Modifying white LED(s) to have reduced red frequency zone by coating it with different phosphorus is obvious, since Lang teaches that it is beneficial to create an illumination source(s) without the use of external filters for proper use of NVG or equipment.

Regarding claim 39, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references disclose the white light-emitting diodes furthermore have high radiant energy in the green/yellow and orange wavelengths bands with low residual energy in the red wavelengths band.

Regarding claim 40, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references disclose the light-emitting diodes have an emission spectrum comprising a dominant in the violet/blue wavelengths band and a dominant in the green/yellow wavelengths band.

Regarding claim 48, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references disclose the polychromatic white light furthermore has high radiant energy in the *green/yellow or orange* wavelengths bands with low residual energy in the red wavelengths band. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to specify certain peaks of the wavelength from the illumination source, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

Regarding claim 53, Lang discloses at least one light-emitting source of polychromatic white light with high radiant energy in the violet/blue wavelengths band and with low residual energy in the red wavelengths band that does not disturb a intensifier night vision imaging system even if the white light-emitting diode is not filtered in the red wavelengths band that illuminates one of an indicator lens, a position indicator, a landing light, an anti-collision light, a flight training light, a cockpit, an instrument panel and translucent board (prior art section of Lang). Lang discloses the claimed invention except for the white light-emitting diode. Either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu

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et al. teaches a white light-emitting diode or known as white LED(s). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify well known incandescent lamp or bulb with well known white LED(s), since the examiner takes Official Notice of equivalence of incandescent lamp or bulb and white LED(s) for their use in the general illumination purpose and the selection of any of these known equivalents would be within the level of ordinary skill in the art. In addition, it would have been obvious to use modification of Lang (it is applicable to make an incandescent lamp bulb without the use of external filters for proper NVG or equipment usage) with know knowledge that white LED(s) are created by different phosphorus coatings for desired frequency outputs. Modifying white LED(s) to have reduced red frequency zone by coating it with different phosphorus is obvious, since Lang teaches that it is beneficial to create an illumination source(s) without the use of external filters for proper use of NVG or equipment.

Regarding claim 54, at least one white light-emitting source which emits a polychromatic white light with high radiant energy in the violet/blue wavelengths band and with low residual energy in the red wavelengths band that does not disturb a light intensifier night vision imaging system even if the white light-emitting diode is not filtered in the red wavelengths and that illuminates one of an indicator lens, a position indicator, a landing light, an anti-collision light, a flight training light, a cockpit, an instrument panel and a translucent board (prior art section of Lang). Lang discloses the claimed invention except for the white light-emitting diode. Either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. teaches a white light-emitting diode or known as white LED(s). It

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would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify well known incandescent lamp or bulb with well known white LED(s), since the examiner takes Official Notice of equivalence of incandescent lamp or bulb and white LED(s) for their use in the general illumination purpose and the selection of any of these known equivalents would be within the level of ordinary skill in the art. In addition, it would have been obvious to use modification of Lang (it is applicable to make an incandescent lamp bulb without the use of external filters for proper NVG or equipment usage) with know knowledge that white LED(s) are created by different phosphorus coatings for desired frequency outputs. Modifying white LED(s) to have reduced red frequency zone by coating it with different phosphorus is obvious, since Lang teaches that it is beneficial to create an illumination source(s) without the use of external filters for proper use of NVG or equipment.

3. Claim 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lang (WO 96/27896) in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. (USPN 6,084,250) or Shimizu et al. (USPN 6,069,440) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Verney (USPN 4,779,942).

Regarding claim 9, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. discloses the claimed invention, except for the light-emitting source of white light gives lighting guided in a translucent board of the instruments panel. Verney teaches that the light-emitting source is utilized in a translucent board of the instrument panel. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use modification in Lang, as taught by Verney, since Lang states that the

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illumination source may be used for military or like purposes electronically enhances infra red radiation to form images which are viewed by military or like personnel.

4. Claims 41, 42, 49, & 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lang (WO 96/27896) in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. (USPN 6,084,250) or Shimizu et al. (USPN 6,069,440) and further in view of Lambert (USPN 5,083,246)

Regarding claim 41, Lang discloses the means of lighting in the visible range includes at least one white light-emitting source emitting a polychromatic white light with high radiant energy in the violet/blue wavelengths band and low residual energy in the red wavelengths band that does not disturb a light intensifier night vision imaging system even if the white light-emitting diode is not filtered in the red wavelengths. Lang discloses the claimed invention except for the white light-emitting diode. Either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. teaches a white light-emitting diode or known as white LED(s). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify well known incandescent lamp or bulb with well known white LED(s), since the examiner takes Official Notice of equivalence of incandescent lamp or bulb and white LED(s) for their use in the general illumination purpose and the selection of any of these known equivalents would be within the level of ordinary skill in the art. In addition, it would have been obvious to use modification of Lang (it is applicable to make an incandescent lamp bulb without the use of external filters for proper NVG or equipment usage) with know knowledge that white LED(s) are created by different phosphorus coatings for desired frequency outputs. Modifying

white LED(s) to have reduced red frequency zone by coating it with different phosphorus is obvious, since Lang teaches that it is beneficial to create an illumination source(s) without the use of external filters for proper use of NVG or equipment.

Also, Lambert teaches means of lighting in the visible range, means of lighting in the infrared range and switching means to make a choice between a lighting position in the visible range and a lighting position in the infrared range. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use modification in Lang, as taught by Lambert, since Lang states that the illumination source may be used for military or like purposes electronically enhances infra red radiation to form images which are viewed by military or like personnel.

Regarding claim 42, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. and further in view of Lambert discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references disclose the white light-emitting diode furthermore has high radiant energy in the *green/yellow and orange* wavelengths bands with low residual energy in the red wavelengths band. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to specify certain peaks of the wavelength from the illumination source, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

Regarding claim 49, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. and further in view of Lambert discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references disclose the polychromatic white light

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furthermore has high radiant energy in the *green/yellow or orange* wavelengths bands with low residual energy in the red wavelengths band. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to specify certain peaks of the wavelength from the illumination source, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

Regarding claim 51, Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. and further in view of Lambert discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, mentioned references disclose the polychromatic white light further more has high radiant energy in the *orange* wavelengths band. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to specify certain peaks of the wavelength from the illumination source, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

5. Claims 15-33, 44, 45, & 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lang (WO 96/27896) in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. (USPN 6,084,250) or Shimizu et al. (USPN 6,069,440) and further in view of Lambert (USPN 5,083,246) or Verney (USPN 4,779,942).

It has been held that to be entitled to weight in method claims, the recited structure limitations therein must affect the method in a manipulative sense, and not to amount to the mere claiming of a use of a particular structure. *Ex parte Pfeiffer*, 1962

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C.D. 408 (1961). Lang in view of either Bill Schweber or Justel et al. or Shimizu et al. and Verney, Lambert discloses the structural limitations of the claimed invention, explained above. Therefore, it would have been obvious to disclose method claims of a white light-emitting diode or a white light-emitting panel which emits a polychromatic white light with high radiant energy in the violet/blue wavelengths band and with low residual energy in the red wavelengths band, that do not disturb the light intensifier night vision imaging system even if the white light-emitting source is not filtered in the red wavelengths ... etc, as applicant claims in claims 15-33, 44, 45, & 46.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-51, 53-54 has been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Response to Amendment

7. Examiner acknowledges that applicant has amended claims 1, 2, 10-13, 15-32, 34-51, & 53-54 and cancelled claim 52. Now claims 1-51, 53-54 are pending.

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

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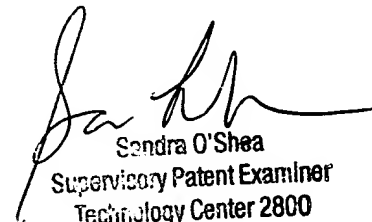
TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jacob Y Choi whose telephone number is (703) 308-4792. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (10:00-7:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sandra O'Shea can be reached on (703) 305-4939. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9318 for regular communications and (703) 872-9319 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-7724.

JC
April 24, 2003



Sandra O'Shea
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2800